Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

D1

1. (Previously Presented) A pixel driver circuit for a device like a diode, comprising:

a first storage capacitor;

a first transistor of which a gate is connected to the storage capacitor; and

a unity gain buffer; and

an input of the unity gain buffer being a voltage at one of a source and a drain of the transistor during a programming stage,

wherein the unity gain buffer reproduces the voltage during a reproduction stage.

2. (Previously Presented) A pixel driver circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the unity gain buffer is implemented as an operational amplifier.

3. (Previously Presented) A pixel driver circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the buffer is connected to have unity gain.

4. (Previously Presented) A pixel driver circuit as claimed in claim 2, further comprising a second transistor so as to act as a current switch for storing voltage on a second capacitor.

5. (Previously Presented) A pixel driver circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the buffer comprises a differential pair circuit and a driver circuit.

6. (Previously Presented) A pixel driver circuit as claimed in claim 5, wherein the differential pair circuit comprises two transistors whose gates respectively provide an inverting input and a non-inverting input of the buffer and a further transistor whose gate provides a bias voltage input of the buffer.

7. (Previously Presented) A pixel driver circuit as claimed in claim 5, wherein the driver circuit comprises two transistors connected in series with the output of the buffer being taken from the said connection between these transistors.

8. (Previously Presented) A pixel driver circuit as claimed in claim 1, wherein the circuit is implemented with polysilicon thin film transistors.

9. (Previously Presented) A method of compensating a current supply to a pixel, the method comprising:

storing a voltage at one of a source and drain of a transistor during a programming stage by a unity gain buffer; and

reproducing the voltage using the unity gain buffer.

10. (Previously Presented) An organic electroluminescent display device comprising one or more pixel driver circuits as claimed in claim 1.

11. (Previously Presented) A pixel driving circuit for a device like a diode, comprising:

a storage capacitor;

a transistor having a gate connected to the storage capacitor, the transistor operating as a current control; and

a unity gain buffer,

an input of the unity gain buffer being a voltage at one of a source and a drain of the transistor during a programming stage during which a current for programming is supplied as data to the pixel driver circuit, and

the unity gain buffer reproducing the voltage during a reproduction stage during which a current corresponding to the current for programming is supplied through the transistor.

12. (Previously Presented) A pixel driver circuit, comprising:

a storage capacitor;

a pixel element;

a transistor having a gate connected to the storage capacitor, the transistor operating as a current control; and

a unity gain buffer,

an input of the unity gain buffer being a voltage at one of a source and a drain of the transistor during a programming stage during which a data current for programming is supplied to the pixel driver circuit, and

the unity gain buffer reproducing the voltage during a reproduction stage during which a current corresponding to the data current is supplied through the transistor to the pixel element.

13. (Previously Presented) A pixel driver circuit, comprising:

a storage capacitor;

an organic electroluminescent element;

a transistor having a gate connected to the storage capacitor, the transistor operating as a current control; and

a unity gain buffer,

an input of the unity gain buffer being a voltage at one of a source and a drain of the transistor during a programming stage during which a data current for programming is supplied to the pixel driver circuit, and

the unity gain buffer reproducing the voltage during a reproduction stage during which a current corresponding to the data current is supplied through the transistor to the organic electroluminescent element.

14. (Previously Presented) A driving method for a display device that includes a pixel driving circuit having a pixel element, the method comprising:

a programming stage during which a data current for programming is supplied to the pixel driver circuit; and

a reproduction stage during which a current corresponding to the data current is supplied to the pixel element;

wherein the method further comprises providing a unity gain buffer having an input and an output, and

during the programming stage, supplying to the input of the unity gain buffer a voltage at one of a source and drain of a transistor that controls a current supplied to the pixel element, and

during the reproduction stage, reproducing at the output of the unity gain buffer the voltage of one of the source and drain of the transistor.

15. (Previously Presented) The driving method according to claim 14, comprising the step of selecting the pixel element being an organic electroluminescent element.

16. (New) A driving method for a display device that includes a pixel driving circuit having a pixel element, the method comprising:

a programming stage during which a data current for programming is supplied to the pixel driver circuit; and

a reproduction stage during which a reproduction current corresponding to the data current is supplied to the pixel element,

the data current flowing through a first path,

the reproduction current flowing through a second path, and

a voltage of a connecting node between the first path and the second path being substantially constant during the reproduction stage and the programming stage.

17. (New) A driving method for display device that includes a pixel driving circuit having a pixel element, the method comprising:

a programming stage during which a data current for programming is supplied to the pixel driver circuit; and

a reproduction stage during which a reproduction current corresponding to the data current is supplied to the pixel element,

the data current flowing through a first path,

the reproduction current flowing through a second path, and

during the reproduction stage, reproducing a voltage at a connecting node between the first path and the second path, the voltage being stored as a voltage of the connecting node during the reprogramming stage.

18. (New) The driving method according to claim 16,

the pixel element being an organic electroluminescent element.